

Local News Events of the Past Week as Depicted by Bolmar

SUNDAY.



First shipment of turkeys for the holidays arrives in Topeka from Oklahoma and Texas points.

MONDAY.



Chivalrous man badly bitten while trying to rescue lady's dog from attack of another canine.

TUESDAY.



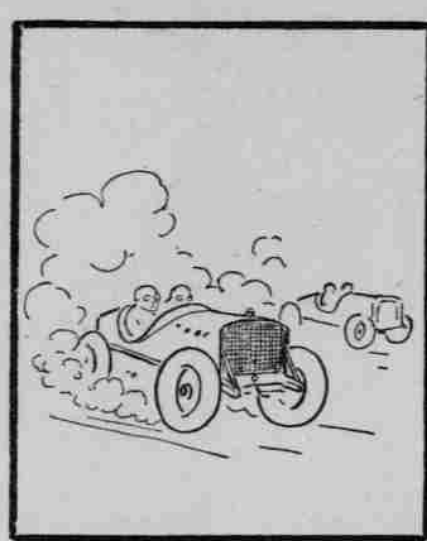
Some firebugs visit town during night, and do considerable damage to Kansas avenue property.

WEDNESDAY.



Last day of a three days' examination of barber's apprentices by the state board.

THURSDAY.



Auto races at the fair grounds are attended by a large crowd despite unpleasant weather.

FRIDAY.



Missouri Valley Commercial Teachers' association meets to discuss the ins and outs of business education.

SATURDAY.



Motion and decision day in the district court. There is a very lengthy docket this week.

STUDENT SOLDIERS

WELL DRILLED KANSAS ARMY

At K. S. A. C. Are 2,000 Students Trained to Arms.

Of These 1,200 Are Prepared to Take the Field.

MOBILIZE IN TWO HOURS

Armed, Equipped and in Possession of Uniforms.

Active Drill Is Enforced Three Times a Week.

Kansas can place 1,000 men equipped, armed, and drilled, in the field in two days—if they'd go," says Orville B. Burdick of Fredonia, colonel of the cadet regiment at the Kansas State Agricultural college.

While the fact is not generally known, there are 800 men drilling three days a week at Manhattan and fit to take the field any minute. There are 1,200 men there who have had military training and own uniforms. The general staff at Manhattan consists of two army men, First Lieutenant C. M. Mathews of the Seventh Infantry and Sergeant Edward L. Clauser, Colonel O. B. Burdick of Fredonia is at the head of the regiment, with H. L. Hopkins, O. L. Farmer, and E. R. Martin as majors.

Must Drill Two Years. The regiment is divided into three battalions, each with four companies. Each battalion, twelve companies in the regiment. There are from 40 to 60 men in each company excluding the commissioned officers. Every student in college and most of the students in the school of agriculture have to drill for two years.

The uniform worn is of olive drab cloth modeled similar to that of a regular in the service. The identifying marks are different color of leggings and the cap with an eagle on the front. Most of the cadets are armed with Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

These guns are of the similar make to the regular army rifle but of a different model, but handle the same shells. In actual warfare they would be as deadly as the Springfield.

The department has a full line of dog tents, spool tents and field paraphernalia with the exception of cooking utensils and apparatus for feeding the men. In case of need all that was necessary could be shipped over to Manhattan from Fort Riley, twenty miles.

Two Colts rapid fire guns are on the grounds and are operated by a crack company of cadets. They are in corps, a detail looking after the shooting pit, and a wireless squad.

Wireless Outfits. The college has two wireless outfits, one a permanent apparatus which can be used in any part of the United States and send aerograms 200 miles. The small field equipment is similar to that of the regular army and is transported in a cart.

The cadet band of eighty pieces is one of the finest musical organizations in the state. Playing at all games and events it gets a great deal of practice and is well drilled in marching and other dress parade maneuvers. The men own their own instruments and the leader, Burr H. Ozment is a former army man.

For two years in succession the college has been pronounced one of the best ten in the United States and given the title "distinguished" by United States army officials. Every May army inspectors look over the men and attend the sham battle and dance given by the cadets in their honor.

Competition Drills. In June competitive drill is held and the captain of the best company is given a gold saber. The best drilled men of the company, the battalion, and the regiment receive medals.

Unlike the Kansas national guard the cadets are inured to the constant outdoor life and could take the field at once with little hardship. The frequent drill makes the cadet corps a much higher military organization than the guard, the cadets being comparable only to the regular army men. A year ago last May the cadet corps in part visited Topeka at the dedication of Memorial hall. The drilling of the men surprised that of any National guard company at Topeka that day. As only two companies of cadets were allowed to come to Topeka,

SCHOOL SERIES NO. 1

STORY OF T. H. S.

Topeka High School Was Organized 45 Years Ago.

It Now Has a Total Enrollment of 1596 Students.

HAD BUT 200 PUPILS IN 1889

Its First Building Completed in 1894 at Cost of \$85,000.

Ten Years Later the Manual Building Became Necessary.

The Topeka high school was organized in 1870.

Today 1596 youths wear the yellow and black and there has been an enrollment passing 1,000 for the past ten years. The traditions and atmosphere of the old high school building are as interesting as those of any college in the state and he from the east who states that western schools are all right but they smell of mortar and plaster may well have the finer of scorn pointed at him by the grand old Topeka school which has everything but ivy to make the building and grounds look like a miniature Harvard.

Bonds for New Building. In 1893 the enrollment had reached 500 and the "danger from fire was appalling." On account of the narrow stairways. Bonds were voted and a new school building, on the corner of Eighth and Harrison streets, was erected, costing \$85,000. At this time Principal H. G. Larimer resigned and was succeeded by C. W. Hickman, who first ruled in the new building in the fall of 1894. John L. Williams arrived or, as the school was called, principal until 1898, followed by Professor Whittemore, of Washburn college, who was succeeded by H. L. Miller in 1904.

The school was becoming crowded in 1904, there being almost 1,000 students enrolled. It was decided not to divide the high school and a new manual training high was erected and opened on May 10, 1905, across the street. The present principal, A. J. Stout, took charge in June, 1909. Following is the enrollment by years to date:

Year	Enroll.	Facul.	Grad.
1870	5	1	0
1875	10	1	0
1880	30	2	1
1885	134	3	16
1890	224	4	46
1895	405	12	46
1900	735	12	68
1905	1080	12	123
1910	1220	28	147
1915	1596	35	251

The social life did not flourish very much, sprang into existence in societies, the Athenaeum and the Philomathian, sprang into existence in 1887, and sprang along until 1902, when class fights killed them. They were revived in 1907, but never again became powerful enough to sway the school.

High school fraternities flourished back in the palmy days and became powers of the school until the anti-social fraternity bill was passed. Since then a constant fight has been kept up against the Greeks who practically disappeared in 1915, only a few

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A. J. Stout, Principal Since 1909.

cold winter weather forced the students to return to the third floor of the Lincoln school. When Professor Thomas assumed control the school was poorly organized but when he resigned in 1881, Topeka high was the best in the state. William Crichton succeeded Professor Thomas, lasting one year, and while he was principal the school was moved to the Jackson street building. In 1882 the enrollment was 125 and at the end of the year it had increased to 189, there were 200 students and five teachers. The school was so crowded that it was necessary for many students to study at home and shifts were made to the third story of the Lincoln building and over the Daily Capital office and Y. M. C. A. in the Hudson block.

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BUDDHA'S GIFT

By Rose Zeigler Weiler.

No where in the world does the sun in his spring reveille meet with such joyous response, as in that far away, beauty drenched, Japan. His call, elsewhere clear and distinct, becomes here a gentle flute toned melody, moving leaf and bud into life's exquisite loveliness.

This nature's call to life, reached, in all its compelling sweetness, a garden of that flowery isle, and joyously the tiny brook broke from the icy clutch of winter's fingers and went bubbling merrily on its way to the diminutive lake where the gold fish flashed and darted in sportive ecstasy.

The garbled old cherry tree, in the heart of the garden, heard, and burst into pink petalled splendor, redolent with delicate odor, moving bee and butterfly. Under its gently moving branches drooped a maiden, petite, dainty and delicately lovely as the petals of the cherry blossom above. Her beautiful head was bowed and every line of her figure expressed sorrow and dejection. Iuki Wan was very sad, that morning. She had, after the Japanese custom, been promised in marriage by her parents to a man who was the age of her father. In silence she had received the announcement, but at the first opportunity, fled to the garden, where away from prying eyes, she might fight and conquer, if possible, her rebellious heart. Only last year, at this very season, she had walked beneath the cherry blossoms with an English youth, the prince of her maiden dreams; and even as the sun's call to sleeping nature had been that call of youth to youth, beauty to beauty, love to love, and now—O, the agony of it all; the injustice of it; the uselessness of it; for had she not heard that in that other country where he lived, girls married for love, youth mated with youth?

There was an instant wild decision to fly from it, far away somewhere, anywhere; to escape while her soul was yet alive; or to defy and refuse to be disposed of as though she were a bronze casket; but following closely came the realization of the futility of rebellion, where'er she turned that granite wall of tradition barred her egress. There was no appeal from parental authority, she must submit.

inactive members yet remaining in high school at present.

The fraternities, which were all high school nationals, were: Delta Omicron Omicron, installed in 1899; O. W. L. S. were installed in 1903, burned their charter August 17, 1907, and reorganized as a social club; Kappa Alpha Pi installed in 1899; Phi Lambda Epsilon, installed in 1906, and Lambda Alpha Lambda started under the name of Phi Pi in 1904, receiving a national charter the same year.

Students Go to War. Tragedy stalks the halls of the school unnoticed by the younger students. Below the stairway lighted by a skylight stands forth a tablet bearing dancing Greek boys and the stern faces of American generals. Close by the faces on the bronze tablet are the names of the patriots.

In memory of Reisel Ethan Manahan, class of January, 1902. Company A. Twentieth Kansas volunteers, who fell in the battle of Camille, P. L. 1899, 1899. Erected by the Topeka High School, 1900.

Reisel Manahan left high school when scarcely 17, a sophomore in college, missing his first day of school on the day he enlisted, in 1898. The rest the tablet tells except this: The school packed the old armory one day to present gold medals to Ramsey, Vance, Montgomery, Boardman, Johnson and Corkhill—soldiers in the war.

While the war interest was alive a company was formed which wore zouave uniforms and drilled regularly.

The school paper was a manuscript read before the literary societies. The first real publication was issued in 1893 and was called "The High School Budget," dying after eight numbers were printed. The first High School World was printed in 1896, and the magazine has been having a career ever since. It is now present the World has 900 subscribers, and is \$160 to the good financially. Ewing Ferguson is the editor.

The Class Book. A class book is printed twice a year and has been since 1906, missing only in June, 1902, when the flood paralyzed activities. Every annual is given a separate name, the 1900 book being called "Farewell." Margaret Hill McCarter, the writer, taught five years in Topeka high, from 1888 to 1892 and again in 1905. Noted graduates are Darius Brown, former mayor of Kansas City; Kate Adams, social worker of Chicago; L. Bird Dalley, manager Night and Day bank, New York City; Robert E. Higgins, chief electrical engineer A. T. & S. F.

In athletics Topeka's light has always shone brightest in football and basketball. The school has won 194 games, have won victories from Washburn's first team. The early teams were as good as any college squad and several times the school has won state championships. In 1910 Topeka had run up of 1,002 points during the existence of football to her opponents' 524. The more recent teams have not been so powerful as the earlier ones. Basket ball teams had run up in 1910, during the existence of the sport, 3,929 points to their opponents' 2,050.

In 1912 "Pete" Hell coached athletics, the football team winning 6 and losing 2 games, the basketball team dropping 5 and winning 6 games, and the track team getting third in both meets it participated in.

Elmer Stahl ran the 1913 teams, winning 6 and losing 2 football games. There was no basket ball team that year, but the track team won the first district meet at Atchison. H. H. Bencke coached the 1914 team, dropping 4 and winning 4 games; his track team won the district meet at Holton and the state championship at Ramsey, Vance, Montgomery, Boardman, Johnson and Corkhill—soldiers in the war.

Sir Edward and the Man of Business. London, Nov. 27.—Sir Edward Carson, whose resignation from the British cabinet as attorney general startled the nation, once was interrogating a defendant charged with inebriation.

"You are a heavy drinker, aren't you?" "That's my business," responded the prisoner.

"Have you any other business?" Carson asked quickly.

Coal Oil Cook Stoves at Forbes.—Adv

A REAL HEART THROB

HE BRIGHTENED A DAY OF GLOOM

How a Traveling Man, Moved by Thanksgiving Spirit,

Brought Comfort and Cheer to Lonely Old Woman.

ALONE AND WITHOUT MONEY

He Found Her Shelter, Food and Kindly Care.

Then Sent Her on Her Way to Friend Rejoicing.

There is a lot of Thanksgiving spirit in the world that is not told from the house tops or printed in the daily papers. It was a traveling man, a resident of Topeka, who knew what Thanksgiving really meant. He turned a cold, dreary Thanksgiving night into an evening of comfort for a little grey-haired old lady who was stranded in Topeka without money and without friends.

The little incident of chivalry as it still exists, was given its setting Thanksgiving day. The little woman and the salesman boarded a branch train at Eskridge. The salesman was coming home for Thanksgiving dinner with his wife and the kiddies. It was his first week on the road.

He was waiting for the train at Eskridge to buy his ticket and waited for the little woman in diminutive black bonnet and carrying a light satchel to buy her ticket. The little woman was going to a town between Lawrence and Topeka on the Union Pacific, where she would make her home with daughter.

On the train the traveling man sat just ahead of the rather poorly clad woman. After the train started he heard the woman shuffle to another woman that she had spent her last penny for her ticket. But she didn't complain. She was going to a town of love and the bed comfort of the daughter's home would afford.

The fact that she had no money for meals or that she would be compelled to sleep in the car, did not bother her. She could not go to a hotel, did not occasion a protest. But the traveling man heard and understood.

When the train arrived in Burlington, the woman prepared for an hour's wait in the station. But the salesman insisted that she go with him to a hotel, where she ate supper and was made comfortable until her train arrived. During the trip to Topeka, the salesman learned that the woman had no friends or acquaintances there. She must spend the night in the Santa Fe station and walk to North Topeka for her train and conclude her journey without breakfast. Or she might walk to North Topeka in the evening, stay in the Union Pacific depot and still go without breakfast.

Then the traveling man told the woman of a private home where she would be cared for until morning. He took the woman's grip and led her to the home. There he paid for her night's lodging and a warm breakfast. He then telephoned to a taxicab company and arranged for the woman to ride to the depot the following morning.

Then the traveling man went to his own home for his Thanksgiving turkey.

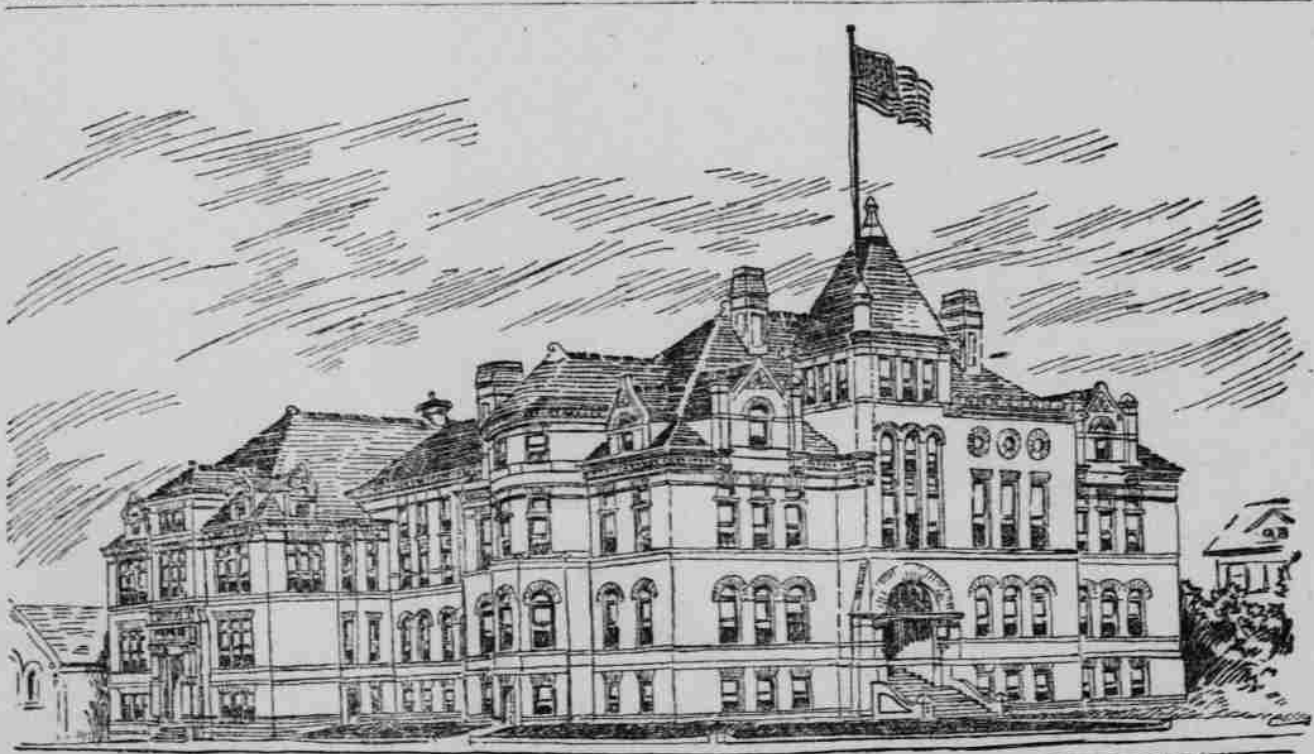
WAR INDEMNITY FIXED

French Government Establishes Rule for Paying Damages.

Paris, Nov. 27.—The law providing for indemnities to French citizens for war damages, as elaborated by a special committee of the Chamber of Deputies, and the law providing for the enactment, proclaims "the equality of all French citizens and the solidarity of the nation in the face of the burdens of war," and declares that "damages caused in France to the property, real or personal, by acts of war gives right to indemnity."

The damages specifically named as entitling a citizen to reparation are those caused by the authorities or the troops of the enemy, including taxes, requisitions, expropriations, fines imposed upon private individuals or communities, regardless of whether they were in conformity with the conventions of The Hague. Included also are all damages caused by the French army or its allies.

The right of foreigners to indemnities in France, according to this project will depend upon the terms of treaties with the nations of which they are subjects. The damages are to be estimated by commissions appointed for the purpose.



Topeka High School, Showing Auditorium on West End Built in 1914.